

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE  
NASHVILLE DIVISION

IN RE: )  
AREDIA and ZOMETA PRODUCTS )  
LIABILITY LITIGATION ) NO. 3-06-MD-1760  
 ) JUDGE CAMPBELL  
This Document Relates To Case Number: )  
3:06-0496 (Baldwin/Winter) )

ORDER

Pending before the Court is Defendant's *Daubert* Motion to Exclude Testimony of Plaintiff's Expert Dr. Richard Kraut (Docket No. 3474). For the reasons stated herein, the Motion is DENIED.

Dr. Kraut is a board-certified oral and maxillofacial surgeon. He is the Director of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and Chairman of the Department of Dentistry at Montefiore Medical Center/Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York City. Docket No. 3567-4 (Dr. Kraut's Expert Report). Dr. Kraut led oral and maxillofacial surgery residency programs in the U.S. Army and has published articles related to bisphosphonate-induced ONJ in both the Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and the New York State Dental Journal. *Id.*

In forming his opinions, Dr. Kraut has studied and relied upon Dr. Marx's book, *Oral and Intravenous Bisphosphonate-Induced Osteonecrosis of the Jaws*. Docket No. 3567- 9, pp. 3-4 (pp. 16-17 of Dr. Kraut's deposition). He based his opinions, at least in part, on his own clinical experience; his reading as an oral and maxillofacial surgeon; his presence at the "Harrigan Meeting" where, he says, information about jaw necrosis was first publicly presented; various meetings he has attended on this subject; radiographs, clinical descriptions, and information from treating physicians. Docket No. 3567-9, pp. 13-14 and 38 (pp. 50-51 and 88 of Dr. Kraut's deposition).

Dr. Kraut has opined that Ms. Baldwin suffered from bisphosphonate-induced jaw necrosis (ONJ). Docket No. 3567-4. He testified both that Aredia and Zometa cause ONJ (Docket No. 3567-9, p. 12) (p. 49 of Dr. Kraut's deposition) and that Ms. Baldwin had bisphosphonate-induced ONJ (*Id.*, pp. 37-39) (pp. 87-89 of Dr. Kraut's deposition).

#### EXPERT TESTIMONY UNDER RULE 702 AND *DAUBERT*

Rule 702 provides:

If scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge will assist the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue, a witness qualified as an expert by knowledge, skill, experience, training, or education, may testify thereto in the form of an opinion or otherwise, if (1) the testimony is based upon sufficient facts or data, (2) the testimony is the product of reliable principles and methods, and (3) the witness has applied the principles and methods reliably to the facts of the case.

Fed. R. Evid. 702.

A trial judge must ensure that any and all scientific testimony or evidence admitted is not only relevant, but reliable. *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*, 113 S.Ct. 2786, 2795 (1993). This requirement entails a preliminary assessment of whether the reasoning or methodology underlying the testimony is scientifically valid and of whether that reasoning or methodology can be applied properly to the facts in issue. *Sigler v. American Honda Motor Co.*, 532 F.3d 469, 478 (6th Cir. 2008); *Bland v. Verizon Wireless, LLC*, 538 F.3d 893, 896 (8th Cir. 2008).

Under *Daubert*, the proponent of an expert witness must demonstrate that (1) the witness is qualified by knowledge, skill, experience, training or education, (2) the testimony of that expert witness is relevant, meaning that it will assist the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to

determine a fact in issue, and (3) the testimony of that expert witness is reliable. *In re Scrap Metal Antitrust Litigation*, 527 F.3d 517, 529 (6th Cir. 2008).<sup>1</sup>

The Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals has stated that “*Daubert* attempts to strike a balance between a liberal admissibility standard for relevant evidence on the one hand and the need to exclude misleading ‘junk science’ on the other.” *Best v. Lowe’s Home Centers, Inc.*, 563 F.3d 171, 176 (6th Cir. 2009). The Rule 702 inquiry is a flexible one, and the focus must be solely on principles and methodology, not on the conclusions they generate. *Id.* at 177. An expert who presents testimony must employ in the courtroom the same level of intellectual rigor that characterizes the practice of an expert in the relevant field. *Id.*

The court must be sure not to exclude an expert’s testimony on the ground that the court believes one version of the facts and not the other. *In re Scrap Metal*, 527 F.3d at 529. The task for the Court in deciding whether an expert’s opinion is reliable is not to determine whether it is correct, but rather to determine whether it rests upon a reliable foundation, as opposed to unsupported speculation. *Id.* at 529-530. Rejection of expert testimony is the exception, rather than the rule. *Id.* at 530.

The Court finds that, for purposes of summary judgment, Dr. Kraut’s causation testimony is sufficiently reliable and clearly more than unsupported speculation. Reliable causation testimony

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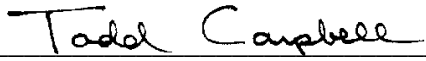
<sup>1</sup> The Court in *Daubert* identified several factors that may bear on the inquiry, but it took care to emphasize that the inquiry is a flexible one. See *Nelson v. Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co.*, 243 F.3d 244, 251 (6th Cir. 2001). The trial court must consider whether the factors are reasonable measures of reliability in a given case. *Id.* Those factors are (1) whether a theory or technique can be or has been tested; (2) whether it has been subjected to peer review and publication; (3) whether a technique has a known or potential rate or error and the existence of standards controlling its operation; and (4) whether the theory or technique enjoys general acceptance in a relevant scientific community. *Id.* at 251, n. 5.

need not rule out every possible alternative cause. *Kudabeck v. The Kroger Co.*, 338 F.3d 856, 861 (8th Cir. 2003). The fact that several possible causes might remain “uneliminated” only goes to the accuracy of the conclusion, not to the soundness of the methodology. *Jahn v. Equine Servs., PSC*, 233 F.3d 382, 390 (6th Cir. 2000).

Defendant’s arguments impugn the credibility and accuracy of Dr. Kraut’s opinions and may be the components of an effective cross-examination, but the Court finds, for purposes of summary judgment, that Plaintiff has carried her burden of demonstrating that Dr. Kraut’s testimony concerning specific causation in this case is admissible under *Daubert*.

For these reasons, Defendant’s *Daubert* Motion to Exclude Testimony of Plaintiffs’ Expert Dr. Richard Kraut (Docket No. 3474) is DENIED.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

  
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TODD J. CAMPBELL  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE